



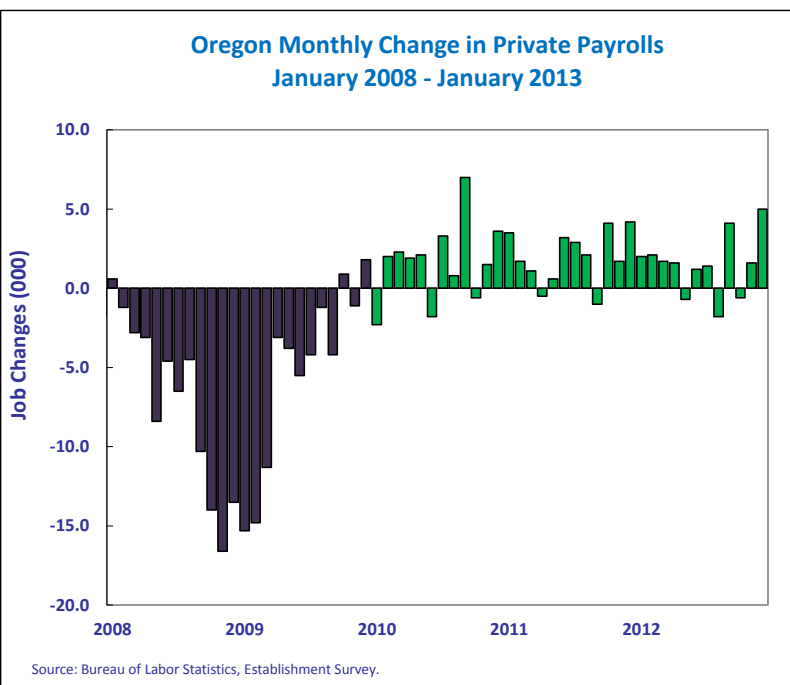
Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

- Including January, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 35 consecutive months.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.9 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oregon have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 8.4 percent in January 2013, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent in June 2009.
- 164,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during January 2013.
- In Oregon, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 30,935 during January, down 3.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 63,505 in December 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 51.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.8 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,485.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2012, up from \$32,444.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 17.6 percent over 21 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2012 and the fourth quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.9 percent.
- In Oregon, home prices fell by 24.8 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2012, home prices in Oregon have risen by 3.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2012, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 13.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 16,140 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in January 2013, an increase of 51.7 percent from December.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 125,000 units in January 2013, an increase of 45.3 percent from December. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.6 percent to 1,020,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from December to January 2013.

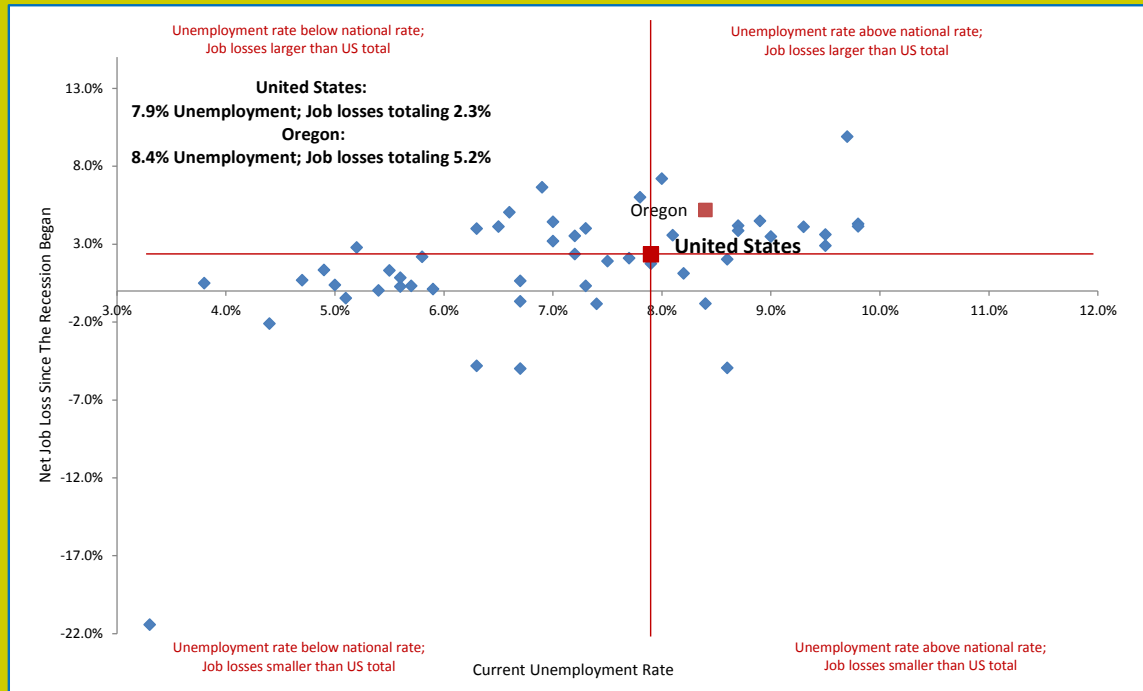
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Oregon to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Oregon since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Oregon.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rates	January 2010	11.0%	9.8%
	January 2011	10.0%	9.1%
	January 2012	9.0%	8.3%
	January 2013	8.4%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	24.1%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 54,492	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 51,526
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2011	14.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.2%	14.7%
	2011	13.8%	15.7%